An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

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Head of Japanese Division Denies Pressure Used on B.C. Japanese

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Charges made in Edmonton by Dr. J. H. Arnup, a moderator of the United Church of Canada, that Canadian-born Japanese in B.C. were told to sign repatriation papers or be sent out of the province, were sharply denied today by T. B. Pickersgill, head of the Japanese division, department of labor, the Vancouver Province reported Sept. 29.

"They were not told any such thing," stated Mr. Pickersgill, who supervised the Federal government's repatriation proposal to Japanese in B.C.

ORDERED TO MOVE

"What we did tell Japanese Canadians who did not sign repatriation papers, indicating their intention to remain in Canada, was that they were expected to take employment in suitable jobs east of the Rockies."

Dr. Arnup charged Canadian-born Japanese in B.C. who signed repatriation papers did so under duress and none wished to return to Japan.

"We were not aware of the meeting in Tashme which the moderator is reported to have attended," said Mr. Pickersgill.

"According to the report that came to us, he received all his information from persons of Japanese origin at Tashme, and didn't see fit to confer with us as to whether all the information was correct or not."

F.O.R. Secretary To Address Niseis

Albert C. Watson, national secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, will speak in Winnipeg at the Y.M.C.A., on Thursday, October 11, at 8 p.m.

Mr. Watson is on his way to Toronto after completing an extensive tour of western Canada, including many cities and towns in British Columbia, during which he has spoken several times on the treatment of Japanese Canadians.

The F.O.R. is one of the groups which have been prominent in urging fair treatment of the Japanese minority.

Mr. Watson's address is expected to be of vital interest to Niseis, and all interested are urged to attend.

The meeting is being sponsored by members of the Manisei Club.

Heavy Labor Demand Reported in Greenwood

GREENWOOD, B.C. — There is heavy demand for labor in this district, and jobs are even more plentiful than last year. Besides the demand for labor by the railroads and sawmills, several new projects have been started this year to cut mine pit props.

This condition has resulted in a scarcity of men to do "Commission" work at lower wages. Thirteen and fourteen-year-olds are being employed by the commission to work after school hours as janitors, wood-choppers, and swampers.

Several private enterprises started by evacuees are operating successfully. Sewing schools are being conducted by Mrs. Matsuzaki and Mrs. Kurisu. There is a Nakagawa Cleaning and Pressing establishment, Tasaka Barber Shop, and Mrs. Kutsukake's Permanent Wave Shop.

Evacuees from other centres have been attracted here, and the Japanese population in Greenwood, once down to 1,000, has risen to 1,300 persons.

Nisei Troops Saved American Lives

NEW YORK. The war in the Pacific would have been far more costly and thousands more American lives would have been lost had it not been for the American Japanese serving with the United States Army, says correspondent Les Finnegan in a dispatch from Okinawa distributed by the North American Newspaper Alliance.

That fact is now frankly, "even enthusiastically," admitted by commanders and generals in every section of the Pacific theatre, where the Nisei showed their amazing courage, loyalty and ingenuity, the N.A.N.A. writer states. While they have been used for the most part in the interrogation of prisoners, interpretation of captured enemy documents and surrender appeals to surrounded pockets of Japanese soldiers, their "fearlessness and heroism in combat emergencies" provide ample proof their work has not been confined to interrogation and translation.

"These men are too valuable to risk in the front lines, but it's all we can do to restrain them from getting into the thick of it every time," one officer said.

The 27th Division of the British Army is prouder of its Nisei than almost anything else in its brilliant record, according to Finnegan. There are ten Nisei attached to every active Pacific division, but the 27th's officers believe they got the best ten there were to be had. Their value to the division cannot be estimated in terms of the two Silver Stars, four Bronze Stars and a Distinguished Service Cross all awarded for varying acts of bravery.

Hundreds Make Applications To R.C.M.P. for Cancellation Of Repatriation Requests

No Information on Effect of Applications But Feeling of Hope Noticeable in Tashme

By Staff Correspondent

TASHME, B.C. — Hundreds of "repatriates" here are making individual applications to have their requests for repatriation to Japan, made earlier this year, cancelled. The applications, made in quadruplicates and stating reasons, are being mailed to the Officer Commanding of the E. Division of the R.C.M.P. in Vancouver.

Older people unable to make their applications in English are trooping into the Japanese Committee office, where their statements written in Japanese are translated for them into English.

No information has been received, however, regarding what consideration will be given these applications.

FEELING OF HOPE

There is a noticeable feeling of hope in this repatriate camp since the recent visit of Dr. J. H. Arnup, Moderator of the United Church of Canada. Dr. Arnup visited this camp and met various representatives to find out at first hand why so many had signed repatriation requests. Dr. Arnup said he would do all in his power to bring about a satisfactory solution, and suggested that the "repatriates" make individual applications for cancellation of their requests.

Although cancellation of repatriation requests is recognized as the immediate problem, two new problems are foreseen by the people in this camp.

First concerns the children and minors who must accompany their parents wishing to return to Japan. It is felt the Canadian-born children who have no choice but to follow their parents should not be compelled to lose their citizenship status, since many of them will not wish to remain in Japan, which is a strange country to them.

The second issue concerns the losses suffered by the evacuees whose properties and chattels were sold by the Custodian without the owners' consent. They believe claiming indemnity for such losses is an important question not only to the people in Tashme, but to others scattered across Canada.

Winnipeg Temporarily Closed; Few "Repats" Cancel Requests

WINNIPEG, Man. — Further influx of British Columbia evacuees into this city has been temporarily halted by the Japanese Division office. The unsettled employment situation due to the closing of war plants is given as reason.

Seventeen evacuee workers were laid off last week, but there has been little difficulty in getting them placed in other jobs. Six of them accepted employment outside the city.

FEW APPLICATIONS

Applications from persons who requested repatriation to return to British Columbia to await repatriation there is being accepted at the Japanese Division Office in Winnipeg, it is understood. Several "repatriate" families, especially in the congested and industrial areas, have been approached with a suggestion that they make applications to return to B.C. Response, however, has been very small. Few families in Whitemouth are reported to have made such applications.

According to well informed sources, about 40 percent of the Japanese evacuees who came to Manitoba have requested repatriation to Japan. There has been a number of inquiries from these people since V-J day, but so far not many of them have applied for cancellations of their repatriation requests.

Nisei Veteran of Italian Campaign Will Bring Home an English Bride

When 23-year-old Canadian-born Japanese, Bombardier James Oshiro is repatriated from overseas next spring, he will bring home with him a pretty English bride.

It all started back in 1942 when young Oshiro, one of the few Japanese Canadians accepted into the Canadian army before 1945, went with a group of his friends to visit a family living near Newcastle, England. There Jimmy met and fell in love with a very attractive girl of Irish descent whose name was Belle Dixon.

Apparently the feeling was mutual for the Oshiro family in Manitoba received word recently that Jimmy and Belle were married on August 11 when Jimmy was in England on leave. The two spent their honeymoon visiting Scotland by way of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Now Jimmy is back in Holland where he is studying at the Khaki College provided for Canadian soldiers. He intends to go in for medicine when he returns to Canada with his wife.

VETERAN OF MANY CAMPAIGNS

Jimmy took part in some of the toughest battles that Canadians fought in Europe.

After training in Canada and England, Jimmy saw his first action in the mud, sleet and snow at Ortona. He was with the Canadians at Casino; he took part in the break through on the Gothic Line.

He fought through Catolica, Rimini, Ravena, across the Lamone River, to the Senio. After the Canadians were moved to the central European front, Jimmy fought at Nijmegen and Arnhem.

Bmdr. Oshiro's home is in Kenora, where he attended the Kenora High School. He has a brother, Sgt. Hiro Oshiro, who was recently discharged from the R.C.A.F. Jimmy has three sisters, one teaching at a public school, second a court reporter, and third, a secretary of the local High School.

Army Offers Fullest Co-operation

Temporary Housing Provided for 500 Evacuees in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Five hundred or more evacuees of Japanese ancestry are to be given temporary housing in San Francisco until they find permanent quarters following their return here from war relocation centres, the San Francisco Housing Authority reported on Sept. 12.

Space for 50 families and 200 single men is to be utilized near Fort Funston in quarters formerly occupied by the Coast Artillery. Another group, all war veterans or members of immediate families of Nisei soldiers, are to be housed for the time being in units vacated by civilian shipyard workers at Hunters Point.

The San Francisco Housing Authority said that the plan was a "stop-gap" measure requested by the Federal Housing Authority and the War Relocation Authority.

Families of ten Americans of Japanese ancestry who are serving or have served honorably in the Army already are housed at Hunters Point, it was stated, and several other families have been established in barracks-type buildings in the Lindenville project near South San Francisco.

The prediction was made that other areas formerly used by the Army will be made available on the Pacific Coast, since the Army has offered the fullest co-operation in resettling loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Importance of Racial Equality Stressed by Noted Evangelist

Criticizes Discrimination Against Canadian and American-born Japanese

From The Vancouver Province

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Racial prejudice must have no part in the moral reconstruction of man.

"Racial differences are not biological but cultural, and if spiritual attention is to be centred on the white race, it will mean the passing of the black and the yellow races."

Dr. E. Stanley Jones, evangelist and author, expressed this opinion at a joint luncheon of the Institute of Interracial Friendship and the Ministerial Association in Hotel Vancouver on October 1.

Dr. Jones thought freedom, unless granted to all races, would be worthless, and that:

"The prime essential in eliminating any clashes between the colored and white races is to establish equality of opportunity in all ventures of life."

CITES JAPANESE

Dr. Jones criticized discrimination against Canadian and American-born Japanese, and stated:

"We have reason to be proud of them for their peaceful behaviour and willingness to co-operate. Yet during the war years the people of Canada yielded to hysteria and placed them in compounds.

"It is not the slant of the eyes we must consider, but the slant of the heart."

Dr. Jones began his church work as a missionary in [illegible] when the Methodist Episcopal Church [illegible] him as pastor of [illegible] English Church in Lucknow, [illegible]

THE NEW CANADIAN

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Mr. Pickersgill Denies Pressure

According to The Vancouver Province, Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner for Japanese Placement who supervised the Federal government's repatriation proposal, has denied that pressure was used to induce the British Columbia Japanese to sign for repatriation.

"What we did tell Japanese Canadians who did not sign repatriation papers, indicating their intention to remain in Canada, was that they were expected to take employment in suitable jobs east of the Rockies," Mr. Pickersgill is reported to have said.

There is a great difference between "expecting" them to take employment in the east, and compelling them to take such employments by taking away their present jobs or by denying them jobs in British Columbia. And if the Japanese Canadians were "compelled," in the manner described above, to accept employments east of the Rockies, then clearly there has been pressure.

* * * * *

It is claimed in Tashme repatriate camp that 70 percent of the people there who signed for repatriation wish to remain in Canada, and that they signed the forms due to pressure. The evacuees claim that those who did not sign the forms were threatened to be cut off the Commission payroll. They claim that they were given to understand there would be no work for them in British Columbia unless they signed the forms. These are specific charges which Mr. Pickersgill has chosen to ignore.

Rev. W. R. McWilliams, a United Church minister who has been closely associated with the Tashme camp, has recently stated in a letter to the Prime Minister: "I am personally skeptical, sir, about the action of government which encourages people composing a minority group to surrender their citizen status, and this I believe to be a mild interpretation of what happened in the processes that operated while the signatures were being taken in April and the following months. The voluntary element in that procedure was frequently so ambiguous as to border on pressure." Rev. McWilliams is a man not easily prejudiced, and he is noted for soundness of observations.

There are many others in British Columbia, not only evacuees but neutral observers, who will testify that a large section of the evacuees who signed the forms did so unwillingly, believing it to be the only alternative to facing an uncertain future in eastern Canada.

The New Canadian, too, is possessed with first hand information on conditions under which the evacuees were required to state their intentions before the R.C.M.P. officials. It is known to us, for instance, that Japanese Canadians who did not sign the forms and who were on Commission payroll were told very definitely they would lose their jobs if they did not go east. It is known also that Japanese Canadians who wished to find employment within British Columbia were not allowed to take such employments unless they signed the repatriation forms, which incidentally, were provided for their convenience in advance of the specified dates on which they were required to appear before the R.C.M.P. These are facts which Mr. Pickersgill cannot deny.

It is from these and additional evidences that The New Canadian declared in an editorial soon after the completion of the repatriation survey in British Columbia: "The effect of the repatriation survey has not been to determine the section of the persons of Japanese origin in British Columbia who wish to go to Japan after the war, but rather to determine those who, for various reasons, were not prepared to accept the alternative to signing the repatriation forms."

In other words, there are strong reasons to support the contentions that pressure in some form was applied, even if it was not so intended by Mr. Pickersgill, to make many persons sign the repatriation forms, that if the evacuees were allowed to decide freely, without any conditions being attached to a refusal to sign these forms, only a very small proportion of them would have signed. These contentions cannot be brushed aside just because Mr. Pickersgill denies that there had been pressure.

* * * * *

The New Canadian is not interested in taking issue with Mr. Pickersgill who is conscienciously performing a very difficult job. But it is vitally concerned about the fate of thousands of people, many of them Canadian citizens, who are threatened with compulsory deportation to a foreign land where they must inevitably face hardships, starvation, diseases and even death. Surely Mr. Pickersgill will agree that a country calling itself a democracy must not condemn a section of its minority to such a fate without sufficient and unmistakable justification.

Of the 10,000 persons who signed repatriation forms, those who wish to go or those found disloyal should be deported, but it is only fair that others who wish to remain should be given the right to appear before the Loyalty Commission, and if they are not found disloyal, be allowed to remain in Canada.

Why REPATRIATION?

From a Column "The Road Ahead" by Capt. Harper Prowse, M.L.A., in the Edmonton Bulletin.

Last week I received a copy of a letter being circulated by the secretary of the Japanese Repatriation League of Vancouver which has as its object the Dominion-wide circulation of a petition asking the government of Canada to make certain that all persons of the Japanese race shall be repatriated to Japan. Let us hope that Canadians will not be hood-winked by this version of the "master race" theory.

The letter reads in part: "We have an ambitious program under way. In addition to the petition, we are publishing a paper, and are on the air. You will realize that all this costs money, and the league is entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions in order to carry on this campaign. If you in Alberta would like to get behind us with a donation, it would be much appreciated, as the need for money is urgent."

Personally I'd like to get behind the person who wrote that appeal with an army boot.

Let's use a little common sense and a little of the justice we pride ourselves on in Canada when we consider this question. At the present time the Dominion government plans to repatriate all those Japanese who want to be repatriated. That is fair enough and we should, in the interests of fair play, be content with that.

WENT OVERSEAS

I happen to know one Japanese boy who did a lot more to help win this war than a great many of the people who have been sitting at home stirring up the flames of race hatred and discrimination. He joined up in the Canadian forces at the outbreak of war, went overseas in the fall of 1939, and stayed over there until he was returned on long service leave a few weeks ago.

He saw some of the dirtiest fighting of the Italian campaign and the King never had a more loyal or faithful subject. He has more right to call himself a Canadian than a lot of people in this country who have not done a single thing they weren't forced to do by law to aid in the war effort. This country owes that man a personal vote of thanks for a good job done — not transportation he doesn't want. Why should he be made to pay for the crimes of the Japanese war-lords and money barons.

It is true that many Japanese are unpopular in British Columbia, but that unpopularity is based largely on jealousy mixed with ignorance. Exactly the same kind of propaganda is being mooted in the United States where Japanese in California have come in for a lot of abuse and race-baiting. I can't think of a better way to insure World War III than to allow these hate campaigns to have their way.

Let's send all the negroes back to Africa, all the Germans back to Germany, all the Jews to Palestine, all the Russians back to Russia, all the Scotsmen back to Scotland, all the Frenchmen back to France, all the Irish back to Ireland, all the Norwegians back to Norway, all the English back to England, and everybody else back to the places they or their forefathers came from. Let's tell everybody they aren't wanted. Let's all have fun and hate each other! Who was talking about the Four Freedoms? Who was talking about a brave new world? Who was talking about brotherly love?

FINE RECORD

The Americans had a whole battalion of men of Japanese ancestry in action in Italy. There were some 1,200 of them. They were awarded more than 1,000 Purple Hearts, 73 Silver Stars, 96 Bronze Stars, 21 Distinguished Service Crosses, six Legion of Merit medals and 16 Division citations. In three years they never had one case of desertion or AWOL. So the American people show their gratitude by wanting them sent back to Japan.

Surely to goodness there are enough real problems facing the citizens of Canada to use up our energy without wasting it on hating well. Surely we have enough war without laying the foundations of race-hatred and bitterness and the "I'm-better-than-you-are attitude" which causes war.

Surely Canada is a big enough nation to give justice to all its inhabitants. Send back the ones who want to go, send back the ones who weren't loyal, but let's play the game with those who played square with Canada.

Letters from Servicemen

Niseis in India

Following excerpts are from letters written by two members of the second group of Japanese Canadians to go overseas.

Ever since leaving Winnipeg I've been on the move. The longest I spent in one place was in London, England, where I enjoyed my two-day leave. I certainly had one whale of a time there visiting those familiar places I used to see in the newsreels. But many of the famous places like Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey were disappointing to me. I had expected to see more color and splendor and I found them lacking.

In my rather short stay there I visited practically every place of importance. It was really a great experience. I took a trip out to Brighton, a famous sea resort, and spent a whole day on the beautiful beach. It must have been a more picturesque place before the war.

Countryside of both England and Scotland reminded me of British Columbia around Chilliwack and Victoria outskirts. There is no place like home, honestly. The more I see of the British Isles and other countries, I've come to appreciate Canada that much more. We Canadians are really fortunate to live in a country like that. I sometimes wonder why I ever left there.

Right now, as I write this letter crouching on the deck of this ship with the sun blazing down on me, I'll be satisfied with your Winnipeg weather—ice, snow, 40 degrees below and all. I certainly can use some of that cold weather this moment. You should see me now in my summer togs—shorts, short-sleeve shirt, sun helmet, sun glasses . . .

We've covered quite a bit of water since leaving England. The weather is getting warmer and warmer and this oven-like heat is killing me. I can't understand why people live in a climate like this.

It won't be long now before I reach my destination, and from there on, who knows? It's only a question of mosquitos, ticks, cholera, spiders, snakes, and my honorable ancestors. Very pleasant, isn't it? If I live through all that I'll have some stories to tell you.

This heat! It's just like living in a perpetual steam-bath. Day in and day out the heat hovers over us, and sweat just gushes out all over . . .

* * * * *

Impressions of India

I'm in India now, where for the past month I've been trying to get used to this hot weather, and at the same time to see as much as I can. After leaving the comparative coolness of England and Scotland whose grand scenery made me so homesick, this India is like living in an oven.

Right now, where we are, it's somewhat cooler although we're plagued by a daily tankful of rain. The last place was hot and very stuffy. Half an hour after a cool shower your body is covered with a film of perspiration, making you feel uncomfortable. You can imagine what it's like when your clothes get damp and mildewed, and matches refuse to light four times out of five. But so much for the weather.

Regarding the people, the poorer classes are a pitiful lot. The poverty and filth is hard to believe even after seeing it with your own eyes. I won't try to describe it here, but when I get back home, I'll tell you enough to make you call me a liar. I've seen the rich classes too, and they are entirely different. The gap between the two is in striking contrast.

The country itself is not too different from home except for the palm trees and the extreme vegetation. We saw rice and sugar cane fields, and at the moment, we're surrounded by tea plantations.

The other day we were fortunate enough to visit one of the plants where the tea is processed. Here we saw young children lined up, squatted on the floor, picking stems and culls out of the dried leaves. They couldn't have been more than seven or eight years old, and it was rather pitiful watching them. But they seemed to be quite happy.

Fruits are abundant in India, but it costs as much as at home, except bananas. They range from apples, pears, oranges, tangerines, pineapples, limes, mangos. There are also coconuts and peanuts. We were tempted to try some native food but we have been warned against them, so we satisfy ourselves with curried rice given to us in camp, which is the nearest we've got to native food.

One day, before morning, we had occasion to visit one of the largest cities in India. The native section is as described before, but the European section is quite presentable.

The most interesting place was the market place. It is like Eaton's spread out in about four city blocks, only every stall or section is privately owned by individuals. Here you can buy almost anything from food to screwdrivers, and they just about make you buy everything. You can't walk the aisles without one of them trying to drag you into their stalls. And you have to bargain for anything you buy. They have absolutely no conscience when it comes to money, so you have to know the value of any article you want to buy or else you'll be "taken."

I bought a flash light for six rupees, which is about $1.75, but I had to cut him down from his original price of 20 rupees. Afterwards I was told that I had been "taken" even at that. So you see India is quite a unique place.

Wednesday, Oc…

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JAPANESE TE…
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Shoni Taidoku-gan
Takana Seishin-gan
Sokkosan
Shoni Dokutori-gan
Ichidogwan
Children's Dohgan (Limit 3)
Junu Fujin Kusuri
Shoni Tsu Ri Gwan (Limit 3)
Foot Warmers with … of Charcoal
Club Katei Washin… Powder
Morita's Hotan (Limit 1)
Hiburan-gan
Senkiguan Pills
Kenpigan
Hifunanko
Ji-Kai Gwan
Shinzo Gwan
Seifuto
Muniko
Tarakon San
Antifebrin Powder
Fukuhoensankri
Antipyrinum
Goryoen Pills
Okijibi Yaku
Azuki Araiko
Seiryokuso
Heart Gwan
Senki Goko-To
Zen Zoku-To
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Imazu Fly Powder
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J.

810 BOWER BL…

第一世の歸化並に營業權の獲得

白人との提携の必要をハミルトン共和倶樂部總會で希望

(ハミルトン發)ハミルトン共和倶樂部(一世の會)第二回定期總會は九月十五日夜市内レデーナ館に於て開催されたが吉田幹事は報告の中で次の如く述べた

△過去六ヶ月間倶樂部としては顯著の活動も出來なかつたが大日戰爭下に於ける「敵國人」たる我々としては如何とも致し得なかつたところである

△然し今や戰爭も終り平和に復した以上今後我々は一致協力して我々の當然與へらるべき權利、即ち[illegible]權の獲得、歸化の自由、不動産の所有、營業ライセンス下附等に邁進しなければならぬ

殊にもデモクラシーを高唱する加奈陀に於て人種別や皮膚の色によつて差別待遇を受くべきでない。我々は加奈陀の戰爭遂行に就ては公債購入義務への協力等我々の盡すべき義務は十二分に盡せりと信ずるものであり然して他の歐米人に比し決して劣るものに非ずと思ふのである

△我々は此機會において一人でも多くの理解ある白人を味方に持つ事に努めなければならぬと思ふ。夫れには勞働組合に入つて彼等と提携し親交を温めることによつてのみ我々の要求する運動は効果的となるのである

續いて宮川書記の事務報告と井上會計の會計報告があり協議後幹部の選擧に移つたが大多數の求めにより次の如く幹部が重任した

△幹事 吉田忠次郎 △書記 宮川與四郎 △會計 井上兼吉

他に新たに月一回の役員會につらなる委員として次の九氏を擧げた

中村榮市、後藤金平、篠原國雄、井出六太郎、池野國介、宮坂滿治、志田ケー、辻榮次郎、青澤國四太郎

二世の再歸加權保留要請

タシメ親和會が各團體に協力を求む

(タシメ發)タシメにおける「自發的歸國申請者」中事情止むを得ず歸國する者の外はこれが取消し要請書を既に個々に提出してゐるが白人教會側及社會運動家の社會正義の立場よりする此運動に對する側面的援助を受けて色々と方策を講じてゐるタシメ親和會では更に次に來るべき問題として

(一)未定年者にして父母に伴はれ日本へ歸國するカナダ生れ二世の再歸加權保留要請

(二)戰爭勃發當時日本人の資産保護を表明せるカストチアンの不法賣却による損害賠償要求

等の問題を提起してをり「是等は在加全同胞にかゝる重大問題にして當然當局に抗議すべきものと思料して辯護士に研究を依頼し事態に應じては法廷に持出しても解決を見るべき性質のもの」と考へてゐるところから、加奈陀各地にある日本人の團體と連絡を保ち情報の交換、抗議内容の補充若くは提言をなすことにより此運動を完全ならしめたいと云ふので情報の交換と協力方を各方面に求めてゐる

教役者增加

アルバータ州の日本人のために

(レイモンド通信)アルバータ州キリスト教信者聯盟主催にて九月十六日コールデール合同教會に於て聯合禮拜を催し引續き最近からアルバータ州における日系カナダ人間で傳道に當ることになつた中山諸一教師夫妻及玉城ピリー救世軍大尉夫妻の歡迎會が開かれた。中山教師は長い傳道上の體驗に基き諸方面より神の福音を說き又日系人將來發展上のかぎを持つ二世諸君の事につき長短兩方面よりこれを見て最後にカナダ市民としての生活上の要諦を熱誠もつて說くところがあつた。玉城氏はアルバータ生れでコールデールの玉城徐榮氏の息、先頃まで救世軍大尉として活動(夫人も救世軍中尉)して來た人だが將來二世間に神の福音を傳へるべく單獨にてコールデール日曜學校生徒の教育に全力を注ぎ目下自兒四、五十名を導きつゝある人である。既にアルバータ在住日系人間では篠山牧師が日本傳道團よりのウイルキンソン氏夫妻が過去三ヶ年半に亘りキリスト教の傳道に從つてをられたのであるが此上に前記の指導者を得た事は力強い事である(エッチ生)

グリンウッド便り

◇委員會主催の戰死傷兵並に先亡者追悼慰靈祭は婦人會と佛教倶者の協力を得て九月廿日夜インスチチユートホールで平原開教使導行の下に盛大に執行された

◇グリーンウッド句會十月の題は「虫」で各地からの投稿歡迎

人事消息

■出生 トロントの藤井林之助氏夫人は九月十日男兒を出產、ダグラス彰と命名

■三谷竹次郎氏 十月四日マニトバ州ドミニオンシテーよりオンタリオ州ドライデンへ移轉

■死亡 グリンウッドの和歌山縣人大江彌市氏(六七)は心臟病でしばしば同地病院に入院加療最近は自宅で靜養中だつたが九月二十日午後一時病院で手當したが同日午後死去廿四日インスチチユートホールで平原開教使司式で通夜と告別式執行遺骸はニウデンヴアーで火葬にした

本紙援助を感謝

ニユーカナデアン援助の音樂會を次の方から頂きましたのに對し紙上にて深謝致します

▲ウエストウオルドの田邊平五郎氏

ニユーカナデアン

日本食器とクスリ發賣

晩香坡市グランヴイル街五四三

アンダーソン商會

CHINAWARE SPECIALS

For Cash Customers Purchasing Medicine—

SURIBACHI'S (Limit one) $1.00, $1.50, $2.00
RICE BOWLS, each .... .30
RICE BOWLS WITH COVER, each .... .50
(Limit 3 to customer)
JAPANESE TEACUPS, per doz. 1.20
JAPANESE SAUCERS, per doz. 1.20
Express charges will be about 50c
MOGUSA (Limit 4 pkgs. to customer), per pkg. .... .25
CHOPSTICKS (Limit 2 pkgs.), per pkg. .... .50
CHILDREN'S CHOPSTICKS, per pkg. .... .35

MEDICINE SPECIALS

	Regular Price	Special		Regular Price	Special
Taijizai	.75	.25	Mettoghen	3.80	1.50
Kuoiyori Ueno Kusuri	1.00	.50	Hoken	1.50	.75
Hizen Gusuri	.50	.25	Beltsugan	3.00	1.50
Tussiast	.75	.25		1.00	.50
	3.00	1.50		.50	.25
Kairin Gwan Pills	.40	.20	Maltsukigan	1.30	.75
	.20	.10		.70	.30
Treat	4.00	2.00		.40	.20
	3.00	1.50	Vitamin A Tablets	2.50	1.25
	1.00	.25	Diolloc	1.50	.75
Dokutori Gan	2.00	1.00	Fukuro Kaze Kusuri	.50	.25
	1.00	.50	Tsuki Yaku Oroshi	.50	.25

DRUGS

Kikunichi Kusuri		.80
Shoni Richo		.40
Shoni Gedokusan		.50
Shoni Kochogan Pills		.20
Shoni Taidoku-gan		.20
Takana Seishin-gan		.50
Sokkosan		.20
Shoni Dokutori-gan		.50
ichidogwan		.20
Children's Dohgan (Limit 3)	.30	.50
Junu Fujin Kusuri		.15
Shoni Tsu Ri Gwan (Limit 3)		.20
Foot Warmers with lots of Charcoal		.50
Club Katei Washing Powder		.10
Morita's Hotan (Limit 1)	.30	.50
Hiburan-gan		.30
Senkiguan Pills		.50
Kenpigan	1.00	2.00
Hifunanko		.50
i-Kai Gwan		2.00
Shinzo Gwan	1.00	2.00
Seifuto		1.20
Muniko		.30
Tarakon-San	1.20	2.50
Antifebrin Powder		.20
Fukuhoensankri		.20
Antipyrinum		.30
Seryoen-Pills		.50
Okijibi Yaku		.50
Azuki Araiko	.20	.50
eiryokuso		1.20
Heart Gwan	1.00	1.80
Genki Goko-To		1.00
en Zoku-To	1.20	3.00
Nomeito		1.00
Nishinto	.50	1.00
Club Araiko Toilet Washing Powder		.20
Shinichi-Gan		.50
nazu Fly Powder		.25
Inoue Magusuri		.10
obuse Sagi Furimu Jento		.50
ake Tsuji-Gwan		.60

Hamachisya, pk.				.50
Shoni Yuku				.20
Shirokirigami Toilet Tissue				.05
Antipyrin-Gan			.20	.50
Tsurigwan			.50	1.00
Daigaku Eye Water				.20
Fujin Bihosan			1.50	2.80
Morimyo			.50	1.00
Thymitussin for Whooping Cough		1.00	1.50	2.00
Nelupisu				.25
Santen Cough Remedy			.30	.50
Febringan				.50
Swallow, Diamond, Tsubame Tooth Powder, per box				.20
Curling Smudge Sticks				.25
Tearin			.50	1.00
Bigan Cleansing Powder			.15	.25
Korisa				.45
Influenza Tablets (Quinine)				.45
Takara-To				1.50
Togino		1.00	2.00	3.00
Kimura no Chikunoyaku				1.00
Kokwaigwan				.35
Aizu-Uchimi-Kusuri				.50
Ohki Gozoven		.50	1.00	2.00
Green Band Icho Powder				.50
Komatsu Jitaiko			.50	.75
Normasan Tablets			.50	1.00
Yojisui Senjuisui Teimuiani				.30
Chingi Eki				.50
Hiyaku Nichi Seki To		.50	1.50	3.00
Rieshi (for coughs)				.30
Kennogwan	.30	.60	1.00	1.20
Rumachi Kusuri				1.00
Fukain			.30	.50
Pell Mel				.25
The Rin Rin			.50	1.00
Ezen Nanko			.50	1.00
Rohto Eye Lotion				.25
Seicho			.50	1.00
Inouye Collyrium				.10
Sen Ki Yaku Gwan				.30
Koto Kaze Kusuri				.50

J. W. ANDERSON

Vancouver, B.C.

810 BOWER BLDG. 543 GRANVILLE ST.

亡父 富大郎 儀[illegible]

九月二十六日

喪主 [illegible]
外 親戚一同

大江彌市 儀[illegible]

九月二十五日

遺族 [illegible]

友人代表 [illegible]
委員會代表 [illegible]
婦人會代表 [illegible]

日系人問題の前に横る二の難關

歸國申請をしたカナダ生れの生得權放棄と殘留者の分割

日本行申請者總數 一〇三九七名

(オタワ發)加奈陀に居る日系人中日本へ歸りたいと云ふ申請書にサインした者は男女子供を合せて總數一萬三百九十七名に達すると十月一日のオタワ議會に政府から報告された。此中には加奈陀生れの者もある譯だが其數字は發表されなかつた。問題の前途には二つの難關が横たはつてゐる。日本行に一旦は決した加奈陀生れの中には今や其の決意を變更してカナダに留まりたいと欲してゐる者があると云はれるがキング首相は政府の任意によつて彼らの加奈陀市民權を取上げるであらうと發表してゐたのである。道義上の權利は別としても政府に斯る法律上の權限があるか否かは大きな疑問とされるところで、加奈陀生れの者が彼らの出生によつて得てゐる權利を放棄し或は之を取上ることは法理上から大に論究されねばならぬ問題であり殊にも戰時中に斯る試みが行はれたといふことは朝野識者でさへもあるといふのである。既に歸國申請者を選擇するといふ政府の政策が遂行されるとしたところで殘る一萬三千人を何ういふ風に分割するかと云ふ第二の難問題がある。日本行申請者一萬三百九十七名を除くとして殘る一萬三千餘人の分布狀態は現在大体次の如くなつてゐる

ビーシー州	四、〇〇〇
アルバータ	三、六八四
サスカチワン	一六〇
マニトバ	一、一五一
オンタリオ	三、四〇〇
ケベック	六五三
沿海州	一〇

領政府の見解では右の分布は大体に於て公平なところであると云ふのだが領政府とアルバータ州との間にはビーシー州から日系人を移すのは戰時對處からであるといふ協約が存して若し州が戰後に之等の日本人を置く事に反對すれば領は彼らを他へ移さねばならぬ事になつてゐる。此アルバータ州との協約は他の州に於ける場合の事にも連繫があると見られてゐる。そこで此領政府の日本人分散政策を成功に導くか否かはビーシー州は除いて一にかゝつて各州が公平なる日本人對策を喜んで引受けるか否かにかゝつてゐる之にたいしてオタワでは重大關心が拂はれてゐるのだ。

フリープレス紙 重ねて正論

九月十九日の紙上で日系カナダ人を人種の故を以て追放するが如き事があつてはならぬと堂々と論じたウイニペッグ・フリープレス紙は先週土曜日の紙上に於て重ねて日本人問題を公正に處理すべきである事を主張し特に歸國申請調査の時に用ひた用紙の文言を摘記して『夫は非合法と見做すべき根據がある加奈陀政府が作つた文書の中でも最も法外なものである』と指摘し、若も市民の一群に對する差別が行はれる事を默過するに於ては夫は續いて他のグループにも及び此國の自由といふものは消滅するであらうと警告してゐる

「壓はくはしなかつた」

(晩香坡發)加奈陀合同教會の全國監督アーナップ博士がエドモントンに於て「ビーシー州にむける加奈陀生れの日本人は歸國申請書にサインするか左もなければ州外に送り出す」と言はれたと述べた事を勞働相日本人局のベッカース局長はキツパリと否定し「そんな事は告げなかつた、吾々が日本人に告げたことは歸國申請書にサインしない者は加奈陀に留まりたいといふ意志を表明するものと認めて、彼らはロッキー以東に於ける適當なる仕事を受諾する事を豫期しなければならぬと云ふ點だけだつたのだ」と言明してゐる旨プロヴインス紙は報じてゐる

『まだ一年半はかゝる』

道路キャンプ就働者の日本行き

(サンタリヴアー發)ホープとプリンストン間四ケ所の日本人の道路キャンプが閉鎖された爲め去る九月十二日迄に當地のキャンプへ四十一人、ピッツミッドフォールスのキャンプへ十五人移動して來たので當キャンプの日本人總數七十六人となつたが本年の冬は現在のまゝ工事を進める豫定だとのことである。尚ブルーリヴアーにある道路キャンプの本部のガーナー氏は過日次の樣に語つた

「諸君の中には一日も早く日本へ歸りたい人もあるであらうが、ラヂオ・ニユースによれば海外にある日本の軍人が全部歸還したり日本が本當の平和の狀態になるまでには少くとも先づ十八ヶ月位はかゝる樣だから、諸君もそれ以後でないと歸れないのではないかと思ふ。だからそれまでは現在の道路工事を共に續けてやつて行かうではないか」

人種的差異

生得のものではない

(晩香坡發)著名なる說教者スタンレー・ジョーンス博士は先週の牧師協會及人種間友好增進協會主催の午餐會に於て『人種的差異は生物學的なものではなくして寧ろ教養と文化の差異によるものである』と述べて『自由はあらゆる人種に平等に與へない限り無價値である』△有色人種と白人種間の衝突を避ける上に根本的に必要なることは生活のあらゆる方面に於て平等なる機會を與へる事だと主張し特に米國及び加奈陀に於て日系二世に對して行はれた差別的取扱ひを非難した

日本人捕虜三千名 加州の農園に使用

米國に抑留中の日本人捕虜中三千九十名を加州の農園に使用することになつたと云はれる。

ビーシーへ歸りたい歸國申請者に

尚ビーシー州内に居る日本人で歸國申請書にサインした者は大体四十パーセントで此中には既に其の取消しを要請して居る者もあると云はれるが、コミッション當局では農地に居る者は別として都市などの工業中心地に居る歸國申請者に對し『若しビーシー州へ歸つて行きたかつたら其旨要請するがよい、インテリアタウンに於ける住居の取きめが出來次第行ける樣に取計らう』といふ意味の事を通じてゐると傳へられる。併しインテリアタウンでも住居不足で居住者の入れ替も全部が滿足に片付かぬ有樣なので[illegible]あたりから歸つて行くとしてもハウスの取きめが出來るものか何うか疑問であり右の如き事を告げられた人々も之に應ずる者は極めて少い模樣である。コミッションが右の樣な勸告をしてゐると云はれるのも都市に於ける日本人集結を緩和するところから出たことなのであらう

解雇者は他の仕事へ

當局は山働を勸めてゐるウ市の現狀

(ウイニペッグ發)今日までのところウイニペッグ市内の軍需關係工場に就働して居た日本人で解雇された者は十七名に上るが此中六名はブッシユキャンプの仕事口を得て出發し他の者は夫々別な仕事口を見出して就働してゐる。コミッション當局では軍人の歸還と都市や工業中心地における住宅不足の實狀に鑑みてか現在日本人のウイニペッグ入市は一時的に差止めてゐる形でブッシユキャンプ就働をすゝめてゐる

ハミルトン

日系人失職者はない

(ハミルトン發)復員で多數の兵隊が入つてくるが今日までのところ日本人で仕事を無くした人は一人もないやうだ。當市内でもドミニオン・ゾツザ、ハミルトン・ブリッヂ、オチス・フエンソン、ジーヤー・キツチイなどの軍需工場では相當數の白人解雇者を出したやうだが夫々他の方面の仕事口を得て只今では失業者はない樣である。最近は歸還兵の住家建築が始まつてゐるが勞働者不足のため工事もはかばかしく進まず、仕事口はまだまだ澤山あるが何しろ住宅難であるから家族持の人々の入市は困るものだが獨身者なれば職ある所は見つかる。

西崎君曹長代理に

日系二世志願兵中海外に派遣された第二の組に屬はつた西崎タケサキ君は目下[illegible]府廳前に依るアクチング・サーゼント(曹長代理)に昇進した旨同君が[illegible]のイングリツシユ氏夫妻からニユーカナデアンに知らせがあつた

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Wedding & Engagement Rings
Quick Service—Work Guaranteed

時計修繕
▲如何なる時計にても[illegible]
▲[illegible]
▲[illegible]
田邊平五郎

統制下のお臺所に是非御愛用下さい
今年初入荷の▲[illegible]
▲千鯖[illegible]
何卒御用命願ひます
ポプオフ魚肉店
主任 本下
POPOFF'S MARKET
P.O. Box 57
Slocan City, B.C.

轉居
今回私共は左記の場所に轉居致しました。友人知己の方々に[illegible]
十月一日
John St. North, Hamilton, Ont.
井上[illegible] 同 多喜代

日本語廣告料 一行二十五錢
(二回目以後、廣告は二回目より一行十錢)
ニユーカナデアン

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不羈の週刊紙

ウイニペグ市タルボツト街五〇四　電話五〇一三〇六

發行者　生山國人
英文編輯者　小山和彦
日本文編輯者　梅月高市
（購讀料一部十仙一ケ月四十仙　前金六ケ月二弗一ケ年四弗）

社説

はたして壓迫はなかつたか

ヴァンクーヴァー・プロヴィンス紙の報道によると、自治政府の日系人歸國申請問題を取扱つた勞働省のペアースヴ日本人局長はビーシー州内の日系人の歸國申請者サインに關して壓迫が加へられたと非難されてゐることを否定し『前途カナダ人』に對して我々が告げたことは、歸國申請書にサインせぬ者はカナダに留まりたいといふ意志を表明するものとしてロッキー以東に於ける適當なる就職口を受諾する事を豫期して貰はねばならぬと云ふことだけであつた」と言明してゐると云ふ。

「東部に於ける就職口を受諾せねばならぬと豫期する」ことと、現在の仕事口を取上げ爲形はビーシー州内に於ける仕事口の拒否により東部に於ける就職口受諾を余儀なくさせる」こととの間には大きな違ひがあるし、若し日系カナダ人が斯の如き方法でロッキー以東に於ける仕事口を受諾する事を「余儀なくされた」とすれば夫れは計ふまでもなく壓迫が加へられたことになる。

現にタシメではペッカースギル局長の否定に反し、歸國申請書にサインした者の七十パーセントもがカナダに留まりたい事を表明し彼等が申請書にサインしたのは、若しサインしなかつたらコミシヨンのペイロールから除かれるとかビーシー州内での就働は許されないとか云ふやうな壓迫からであつたのだと主張してゐるのである。而してタシメ合同教會のマクウィリアムス牧師もキャンプ居住への手紙の中で「歸國申請書のサインが行はれた時とられた手續は時折自發的と壓迫との境目が明かでないものがあつた、日系人の市民權放棄を要求するが如き政府の行動に對しては私自身も懐疑を持つものである」と書いてゐる。

此の歸國申請書にサインした者がイヤ／＼ながら夫れをしたのであるといふ事はビーシー州に居る多くの中立的な觀測者も認めてゐるところであるが、日系カナダ人で歸國申請にサインせず且つ東行しない者は彼等の仕事口を失ふであらうとキッパリ言渡されたりビーシー州内で就働口を見付けたいと欲する者も歸國申請書にサインしない限り夫は許されないと言はれた事實のある事は吾等も知つてゐるのである。

これら各種の證據から推して本紙はビーシー州に於ける調査完了と共に「ピーシー州に於ける歸國申請調査の結果は戰後日本へ行きたいといふ者を選別したといふよりも、色々なる事由のために歸國申請書にサインする外なかつた者を選別したまでのものだ」と社説に於て言明しておいたのであるが若しも歸國申請書にサインしなかつた場合は云々といふやうな條件がなかつたならばサインした者は遙に少數だつたであらう。

吾々は何も殊更に、極めて困難なる仕事を忠實に遂行してゐるペツカースギル局長の言を取上げて兎や角言ふものではないが、しかし問題は多くの日系カナダ人に關するものであり、ペツカースギル局長もデモクラシー國に於て少數者群の一部が不當なる目に合つてはならぬといふことには賛同することだらうと思ふ。

一萬人にも上るといふ歸國申請者のうち眞に日本へ行きたいといふ者や不忠誠なりと判つた者は素より送還すべきであるが、其餘のカナダに留まりたいと欲する者に對してはローヤルテー・コミションの前で陳情する機會を與へ不忠誠でない事が判つた場合は此國に留まる事を許すのは當然な處置でなければならぬ。

前途を目指して

キノランダム（梅月高市）

ハミルトン共和俱樂部は一世の團體である、同地にはジンイーチドクラブといふ二世の團体があつて日系人の地歩開拓に活潑なる働きをしてゐるのであるが一世も之に協力して一世の立場からカナダ市民としての生活再建に努力してゐるのである。最近開かれた共和俱樂部の總會では、平和回復と共に加奈陀國民として當然享受しなければならぬ歸化の自由や不動産の所有、漁業ライセンスの獲得等に就つて邁進しなければならぬことが決議された。此の民權回復を更に進んで其の擴張とは加奈陀で生活を續けることになつた人々にとつて當然起つてこなければならぬ問題である。ハミルトンに居る人々ばかりでなく各地に在住して居る人々の間でも考へられて居ることであらうが、先づ日系人の間で輿論を喚起して統一的な行動に由り加奈陀人に訴へる必要があらう。二世の間では既にトロントの日系人デモクラシー委員會などが此の運動を進めてゐるのであるが之に連絡し助力し合つて運動を効果的にする事が大切だ。

戰時中不公正な取扱ひを受けた事に對して抗議し國民と爲政者の反省を促し誤りを是正させるのは素より必要な事であるが、徒らに死兒の齢を數へるが如き過去のことにのみ執着してゐてはならぬ。前途の光明をこそ望んで積極的に前へ前へと進むところがなければならぬ。

日系人の一人々々が一人で二人宛の加奈陀人の眞友を持つてゐたらどんなにか力強いことだつたらうと述懐して居る人がある。總移動で日本人の多くの友達とは別れたが其の代りに新しい土地に來て白人の良き友達を得たと喜んで居る人もある。眞の友を得るといふことは然うたやすいことではないが、今や私たちには新しき良き友を得るに無限の機會が開かれてゐる。此の機會をのがさずに一人一人が眞友をつくることに心がけたら私達の自由と平等獲得の要求は大きな効果を奏する事であらう。民意を尊ぶデモクラチックな國に於ては殊にそれが必要なのだ。

デモクラシーは進展の過程にあるものである。たとへ未だ夫れが不完全なものであるにせよそれは必ず進化し一層よきものとなる、又よきものとしなければならぬといふ信念をもつて進まねばなるまい。それは相手方にのみ要求すべき筋合のものではない。日本人自身も其の責を分擔して改善と進化に努力すべきである。デモクラシーは下から築き上げた組織だ。日本人もその前に開かれてゐるあらゆる組織——勞働組合に教會に學校と家庭の會に、コンミユニテーアツシエーシヨンに、それ／＼の土地の團体に加入して彼等と共に考へ共に行動するといふ積極的な態度に出ない限り、加奈陀人としての自由平等なる生活は實際上ではいつまでたつても得られるものではないだらう。加奈陀に生活するからには感情的にも加奈陀人になり切るところまで行かねばウソだ。封建思想を根こそぎ捨て去つて生れ變つた氣持で行かなかつたら日本に居る日本人にも遙におくれてしまふであらう。

肩身の廣い思ひ

ビーシー州ブルックメーアに居る舊友エフ君から來た手紙の一節に曰く。——「日白の關係は百パーセントだ。昨年來た時は二三の白人はツンとすましてゐたが此の頃では至極よい。學校も日系兒童四白系學童六の割合で仲よく勉強してゐる。スカウトが結成されて日本人ボーイも加はつて居る。木材産業勞働組合にも加入して日白提携の第一歩を踏み出してゐる。組合費月一弗五十仙だが惜くはない。組合に入つて肩身の廣い思ひがする。盛んなりし昔の組合を偲んで時折エッチ君と昔話に花が咲く。」

立場を達觀して

これもビーシー州中北部に居る舊友からの手紙の一節である。

「加奈陀生れの日系二世が自分の生國のために一命を捧げての奉公は當然すぎる程な事柄である。現在日系たるが故に受けてゐる待遇はその方面から見ても變則なものであり是正されねばならぬこと勿論であるが之は國民の一人々々の上に課せられてゐる任務であつて無論その中には日系人も含まれて居る筈だ。ところで今までの日本人の頭の中に自らも加奈陀の國家を形成する一員であるといふ觀念が其の程度まで明瞭に意識されてゐつたかを思ふと一寸心細い感じがないでもない。自分もカナダの間違ひを是正しなければならぬ責務を負ふ一員だと考へる時は不公正な待遇を受けてゐる現在の悲觀的な考へも霧消して將來に大きな光明と希望を抱いて何とも言ひ知れぬ積極的な勇氣のわくのを感ずることが出來る。子供も木材勞働組合のオーガナイザーをヘルプして豫想以上の好成績を擧げることが出來た。組合組織に際しては日本人の間に種々の下らぬデマが飛んだらしいが、發會式の時にはポートランドから組合長が來て日本人の入會を大に歡迎稱揚した有様で子供も二ケ年任期のトラスチーに選ばれ其の後役員會ではプレス・コミテーのチエアマンに任せられるといふ具合で勿論排斥の氣分など微塵にしたくもないのである。自ら[illegible]デマを飛ばすのも[illegible]する反感の[illegible]が遺つてゐるからのことでもあらう。日本人自身がもつと立場を達觀して行動する必要がある。さうすれば悲觀的な考へなど消しとんでしまひ自然道は開けて來ると思ふのだ。」

映畫で民衆化を

アメリカは日本をデモクラシー國とする爲めに全力をあげてゐる如くで凡てはきゝめの鋭い映畫をも利用する事になるらしい。東京電報によると近く「風と共に去りぬ」や「ピノキオ」などのフイルムが日本語のタイトル付で封切され[illegible]されてゐる日本の映畫館から[illegible]されると共に[illegible]日本のデモクラシー化運動に[illegible]る事になるらうと云ふ。[illegible]東京などの日本の大[illegible]せて年に七十二本宛作つての[illegible]九四〇年度に[illegible]して[illegible]教育運動の一[illegible]を受持つて[illegible]は民衆の教育[illegible]として[illegible]したいと[illegible]んでゐるさうで「[illegible]なもので日本人をデモクラシーに目ざめさせる[illegible]は一[illegible]つて[illegible]たい」と東方の一[illegible]つてゐる。一方[illegible]主となつてゐた日本の[illegible]下大[illegible]や中等學校の野球試合も[illegible]から[illegible]されるさうで今月は[illegible]チームと米軍一[illegible]チームとが試合する筈だと云ふ。

日本へ[illegible]らねばならぬ日系[illegible]になる人々も若も見[illegible]はづれな[illegible]へを持つてゐたとすれば夫を[illegible]て[illegible]で[illegible]はれたデモクラシーの[illegible]を持つて行けば大に[illegible]する[illegible]はあらうといふもの、[illegible]は[illegible]らぬ[illegible]する事はない。[illegible]

マニトバを去るに臨みて

ドミニオンシチー　三谷竹次郎

国策すればマニトバ州に移動以来既に四星霜の年月を経過した。我等は「敵国人系」として受けたところの影響は重大なりとはいふも自由は奪はれ一挙手一投足皆之敵対なる命令の下に監視的に拘束され、只与へられたる厳業に黙々として忠勤して来たのであつた。幾多の困難と苦痛とは精神的にも肉体的にも少からぬ打撃だつたとも劇甚なるも、之を一面より見る時は吾人民族の将来に対して真の鍛錬の機会を与へ大なる体験をもたらしてくれたものでもあつた。

日本が若し聯合国側に組して居つたなら今日の如き苦痛もなく困難にも遭遇せず依然としてビーシー州の一隅に群居して、今日のごとく全加奈陀にわたり散在する機会もなかつたであらう。然のみならず戦闘といふ圧威を前にして狭量の自尊心を破壊し如何なる醜態を社会にバクロし恥をさらしたかも知れない。斯う考へる時我等にたいする政府の処置がたとへ人道上に反しデモクラシー精神に叛くるところありとはするも、一方是によつて眠れる過去の吾人をして覚醒せしめ、井の蛙をして洋洋たる新世界に開放せしむるの機会を与へられたるものと知る時、是ぞ戦禍のもたらせる大なる賜と云はねばならぬ。

アメリカの思想家エマーソンの自叙伝のなかに

「災ひは常に起を加へんと欲する人の頭上に反り来る。汝若し奴隷の頸に鎖をかけんか其他端は即ち汝の頸にまつはるなり」

とある。

今や大戦は終局を告げた。多くの日本人が期待してとつた総ては何物も残さず葬り去られたであらう。西欧に於てはナチスは倒れファシストは葬り去られ、東亜の軍閥は腹を切つた。古き思想の悪くが新世界より葬り去られる事は敢て不思議ではないのである。其後日々に傳へられる日本の惨状は折角の維新の偉業も地に落ち幾千万の同胞は住むに家なく食ふに食なく死と飢餓に瀕して苦闘を続けてゐるといふ。如何に戦禍の悲惨なるかは想像するだに餘りあり戦慄を禁じ得ない。衷心より同情し無念骨髄に徹するのである。

今の時に当り我々同胞として日本を思ふの情や切なるものがあり此際如何にもして出来得る限りの事を盡すべきは当然である。如何にしてそれを盡すか？　物質も可なりであらう。さりながら日本の将来の再興を計るに於て物質の助けは一時的である。傳へられるところによると日本の領土は古の四大島に縮少され其上に満鮮支より幾百万の同胞が送還されるかも知れないと云ふ。さなきだに人口過剰の国土は戦禍の疲弊である。

加奈陀に保留する我々としては永久に此地に留まり加奈陀の国法を遵守し如何なる難関も之を突破して忠良なる市民たるの實を示し以て吾人民族の将来の建設に向つて突進するこそ日本にたいしても忠誠の一端となるものと信ずるのである。何等の思慮もなく只徒らに帰郷を欲する事は却て日本の現状をして一層其窮状を深からしむるのみならず自らも亦物資豊富にして生活豊なる国土をすて好んで苦悩の深淵に沈溺するの禍ひを招くのみであらう。

既に各地に於て帰国申請をされた多くの人々の中より其の取消し方を請願して居ると聴く。而して又其多くは第二世と相当の年齢の二世を持つ家庭であると聴く時彼等のなしたる先の申請なるものが真に自發的でなく或は一部人士の勧誘的言辞により又は無理解なる親の強要により只盲目的に申請させられたかゞ判明するのである。斯る請願に対しては其の理由を酌量して理解ある考慮あれかしと念ずるものであるが、是等の申請取消しを望む者が其の真意に於て夫れが真の自発的に非ずとしても表面上では追放にも非ず強制にも非ず自ら好んで帰国を申し出たものである以上（母国の立場が不利に傾いたとて）その変更願が許容されるや否や甚だ疑問視されるのである。若し変更願がきかれぬ場合は何れは帰国の途につかねばならぬ事になるであらうが、其場合第一世の親達としては相当の覚悟はあるだらうけれども第二世の事を考へる時うたゝ同情の涙が落つるのである。

今回の戦争の結果たるや其勝敗の別なく一大更生の時に直面してゐるのである。永久の平和は万民の望んで止まざるところである。既に日本に於いては消滅灰燼の中より更生復興の新芽はのびんとしてゐるのである。吾人加奈陀に在住する者も過去四十年間の実際は沮へされたとは云へ一方には出稼ぎ的の根性去らずある傳統的因習の小さなる島国根性より世界的の檜舞台に活躍する機會を與へられたのである。今後我々のつとむべき道は只目先ばかりでなく名實共に世界人として立派に社会に貢献する時は人間として當然持つべき自由と權利とは招かずとも獲得なし得る事を信じて疑はぬ。

正義と自由の確立、恒久的平和の建設―――それは單に西欧やアジアの軍力を一掃しただけでは其實現は望み得ない事であらう。殊にもエマーソンは明言してある

「資本家にして如何なる人道主義であるにせよ神の道を歩まんとする人格者であるにせよ、彼は剰余價値の搾取の為にのみ生くる人間である、彼らはあらゆる手段と方法、夫は悲しむべき慾求と残忍にして非道なる魂に倣つて只資本家的利潤のみに汲々する所の吸血鬼である」

茲に於て真のデモクラシー精神を實現せんとするならば敗戦の例なく[illegible]家方の[illegible]の[illegible]会世界より[illegible]資本[illegible]は根元より葬り去るべきである。これなくしては永久[illegible]平和も[illegible]み得ないであらう。之を[illegible]ら[illegible]に吾人の[illegible]する[illegible]の[illegible]である。

不背老[illegible]正に古希に[illegible]し、[illegible]的何等活力の[illegible]なく[illegible]の[illegible]物に過ぎず、何時たるとも[illegible]か之を惜む者なし。さりながら[illegible]の[illegible]へたるひしが[illegible]だ[illegible]うするにや[illegible]的には[illegible]で[illegible]り行く[illegible]すら[illegible]るの時あり。之[illegible]に[illegible]の[illegible]によると[illegible]するのである。

時は既に[illegible]きすさ[illegible]の[illegible]過去四十年[illegible]住み[illegible]む[illegible]も[illegible]た良くならんとする[illegible]を[illegible]にして[illegible]の[illegible]に[illegible]しつゝある[illegible]の[illegible]るオンタリオ[illegible]ン[illegible]工[illegible]に[illegible]つて[illegible]する[illegible]になつた。[illegible]の[illegible]より[illegible]けた[illegible]を[illegible]しつゝ[illegible]の[illegible]て[illegible]を[illegible]の[illegible]を[illegible]とて[illegible]り上げる次第である。

在加同胞の機関新聞

ニューカナデアンの支援を切望

愛読者におねがひ

●ニューカナデアンは在加の日系カナダ人の希望、要求或は不満を新聞に表示し得る唯一の言論機関であります。私達は日系カナダ人がカナダ市民として公正に認められることを目ざす戦ひを今こそ一層盛んにしなければなりませんが、それには愛読者諸氏よりの一段の支援と協力を絶対に必要と致します。ウイニペッグに移転以来多くの方々から御寄附の賛意を賜的御支援をいたゞいてゐます。厚く感謝すると共に、次のことを御心にとめて一層の御支援をたまはるやう愛読者諸氏に御願ひ申し上げます

△新聞代の前金切れに対しては出来るだけ通知を発しますけれども読者諸氏の方でも気をつけて前金切れにならぬやう御送金下さい。（通知状と御送金とが行違ひになる場合もあることですが御諒解下さい）

△購読料滞納の向きに対しては一應ステートメントを発します折返し御返事なき場合は新聞発送を停止するほかありません

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●既報の如くニューカナデアンは十二月末にクリスマスと新年の特別號を發刊致します。本紙援助の意味で名刺交換廣告の掲載方をドシノーと御申込下さい。年末年始の挨拶をかはし合ふのに最もよい方法であります

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○名刺交換廣告料金○
○○○○○○○○○○

▲英語で御名前と住所＝七十五仙
一吋のサイズは一弗五十仙

▲日本語で御名前と英語で住所＝七十五仙、一吋は一弗五十仙

▲日英両語で御名前と英語の住所＝一弗、一吋のサイズは二弗

▲家族の御名前を加へる場合＝一人につき二十五仙宛増す

▲申込締切期日＝十一月三十日、早い程よく、下記の申込用紙を使つて、双方の手數を省く爲に前金で御申込み下さい。

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How grateful are YOU for VICTORY?

When John Doe heard of Canada's 9th Victory Loan, he said, "Here is my chance to prove my gratitude for victory."

John Doe is a practical man, and wise. Though wars may end, he knows there can be no TRUE victory, no REAL peace, until the effects of war are repaired and men again can live in a prosperous and quiet land. He wants to see the end of uncertainty, sacrifice and sufferings; he wants to go forward to better things. And he knows that Canada's 9th Victory Loan will help to ensure ALL these benefits.

It will provide help for our returning heroes who played so great a part in the defeat of our enemies. It will provide care for the ill and the injured; it will support the loved ones of those who will never return; it will equip the rest for useful citizenship and their parts in the building of the greater Canada that is to be.

Then, too, Canada's 9th Victory Loan will permit co-operation with our Allies in bringing essential help to liberated countries. Production for this purpose, together with production on the backlog of home requirements, will help create employment.

THIS WILL BE THE LAST LOAN FOR A YEAR. Therefore, Canadians will achieve their objective, as they have before. We will do so by purchasing more Bonds than ever before; by investing all we can from savings, and still more out of income.

With twelve months instead of six, over which to spread our payments, we will be able, too, to invest in Bonds of denominations BIGGER than before—and have the satisfaction of knowing that our money is being loaned, not given, and that we will get it back—with interest.

Are you, like John Doe, impatient for ALL the blessings of this postwar era? Then do your part to ensure their full realization.

GET READY TO BUY VICTORY BONDS

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

9—47

An Important Day

"Two Dollars, please," the clerk said, and I, after signing the license, enthusiastically put the bill on the counter. The time had come for me to get ready for the day, the 15th of September, the important, much-awaited day of my life.

All night of the 14th I couldn't sleep for thinking of the excitement of the morrow. I was up long before dawn and after nervously dressing I gulped breakfast. Cramming the precious box in the corner of my coat pocket, I dashed out of the house; my early-waking friends bidding me luck and success on this eventful day. I didn't want to be late.

In a friend's car, I sped to the destination. I hadn't made previous arrangements, so I had quite a time locating a suitable place to stay. But at last I found a likely spot and placing the box [illegible] I'd be [illegible] happy I [illegible].

Dawn was [illegible] there, when the curtain came up, I saw the most beautiful silhouette against the ba[illegible] of pale crimson.

Such graceful symmetry! Such pristine beauty! An ecstatic thrill ran down my spine! The object of my rapturous concentration approached nearer! What an exciting moment! I slowly rose to meet the challenge.

"Yaaank, yank, yank!" Boom went my gun and I got my first duck of the season. I got nine on that memorable morning.

They Did Their Share For Canada

Naturalization of Isseis Urged

Alberta and Manitoba Beet Harvest Underway

The sugar beet harvest in Alberta and Manitoba went into full swing and both provinces reported a late start in digging and topping operations.

In the southern Alberta districts, upwards of 3,000 evacuees are hard at work digging and topping beets.

Sugar company officials declared that the sugar content of the beets in Alberta were surprisingly favorable.

Refineries in Picture Butte and Raymond started operations early last week with a good beet reserve.

In Manitoba, the wet weather delayed the harvest of the beets and digging and topping operations got underway early last week and is in full swing. The crop is a good average one and reports last week stated that four to five tons daily were being brought in.

Over 500 evacuees who are working on the beet farms in Manitoba will complete the harvest by October 20.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Necessary steps to secure Canadian citizenship by Isseis, who are technically Japanese nationals, was urged by C. Yoshida, secretary of the Hamilton Kyowa Club in an address to a general meeting on September 15 at the Redeemer Church.

He stated that although the Issei was technically an alien, they had contributed to the war effort through purchase of Victory Loan Bonds and by working in industries connected with war work.

He urged Isseis to join labor unions and with the aid of the church to integrate into Canadian society.

The Kyowa Club did not meet regularly during the past six months but it will step up activities for the coming term.

At the request of the members, the former officers remained in their posts. C. Yoshida, secretary; Y. Miyagaki, recording secretary; K. Inouye, treasurer.

The executive will meet once a month with nine committee representatives to discuss problems concerning Isseis. The committee representatives are: T. Nakamura, K. Goto, K. Shinohara, R. Ido, K. Ikeno, M. Miyasaka, K. Hikida, E. Tsuji and Y. Serizawa.

Nisei Grid Star Signs With Professionals

DES MOINS, Ia.—George Kita, Nisei football star with the Drake University team last season, is reported to have signed a contract with the New York Giants of the National Football League, according to the Pacific Citizen.

Kita, a backfield man, is expected to be one of the lightest players to perform in football's major league.

Donations . . .

The New Canadian acknowledges with appreciation, the generous donation from Mr. H. Tanaly of Westwold, B.C.

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Montreal Eagles Eye Two Championships

By C. A.

MONTREAL, P.Q.—The Eagles eyed two championships within reach as they advanced into finals of the Starr League title and went one game up in the Atwater League Championship series.

The St. John nine took the fourth game of the semi's of the Starr League 25-7 to tie the series but the Eagles came back strongly in the second game of the double header to come out on top 4-1 to take the series 3-2.

The Eagles will meet Facteurs at Notre Dame stadium for the finals.

Behind the steady hurling of Big John Pomorski, the Eagles shutout the strong Army nine 8-0 to go one game up in the Atwater League Championship series.

* * *

Kiks lost an exhibition game 11-7 to Beauharnois on September 23.

With Kiks out of the playoffs, they are expected to play several more exhibition games before hanging up their uniforms for the season.

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ATTENTION READERS

● Have you sent in your requests to print your holiday greetings in the special year-end issue of The New Canadian? This way you can reach all your friends across Canada. The form is provided in the Japanese section (Page 6).

● If you have any essays, articles, poems, stories, or interesting snapshots you would like to see printed, send them in now to:

The Holiday Issue Section
The New Canadian
504 Talbot Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

All articles and contributions submitted will be given our most careful consideration.

Stork Landings . . .

TORONTO, Ont.—A bouncing baby boy—Douglas Akira—was born to Mr. and Mrs. Rinnosuke Fujii on September 10.

Card of Thanks

We wish to extend our warmest thanks to the people of Greenwood, B.C., for their hospitality during our residence there. Special thanks are extended to fellow members of the Greenwood Sports Club, the young people of B.V.M., and to the Sisters and Fathers of the Sacred Heart School.

Originally slated for New Denver, we are presently residing in Rosebury due to housing shortage.

Robert Suzuki
and
Mr. K. Suzuki

OK League Winds Up Season

Salmon Arm Shutout Vernon 6-0

VERNON, B.C.—The Vernon Y.P.A. Baseball Club brought their 1945 season to a close with a trip to Salmon Arm on September 16 for a game against the Salmon Arm team of the Mainline League.

With Dave Syme, acknowledged to be the best pitcher in the Mainline League, chucking against them, and handicapped with the absence of two key regulars, Vernon went down to defeat 6-0.

Except for a big opening inning when Salmon Arm scored five of their six runs, the game developed into a great pitchers' battle between Syme and Maw Mori. From the seventh inning on, Leon and Ronnie Mende dueled in a fine exhibition of twirling.

The Vernonites managed to get only two hits off Syme and Leon, a single by Fujioka and a double by Suga. Salmon Arm was limited to only four hits.

The players and friends who made the trip express their warmest thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Tanemura and family for the wonderful hospitality accorded them at the time of the visit.

Lineup for the game:

S. Miike, ss; K. Suga, c; T. Fujioka, 3b; Y. Kanzaki, 1b; Y. Yasui, 2b; R. Mende, lf, p; M. Mori, p, lf; J. Miike, cf; H. Koyanagi, rf.

Finals Cancelled

Due to various complications, the finals between Kelowna and Vernon for the Okanagan Valley League Championship have been cancelled. Vernon won the first game of the best of three series, 4-2.

With the second game scheduled for Vernon's home ground, the Y.P.A. team had been heads on favorites to win the championship and cup in two straight games.

In winning through to the finals, Vernon compiled an impressive record, romping through the league schedule with only one defeat suffered at the hands of Kelowna in the opening game of the season. The Y.P.A.s avenged this defeat by conquering Kelowna in two later games.

The winners of the Vernon Club's raffle draw was announced at a dance on September 2. They were: D. Yoshy of OK Centre; T. Koyama, Kelowna, and R. Isoöe, Vernon.

The club extends warmest thanks to all their friends for the kind support in helping to make the raffle and dance a great success. Special thanks to Nellie and Alma Kawano, and Kay Takeshita for their grand help at the dance.

NO MORE MISO PASTE AVAILABLE
AT PRESENT
●
STILL SOME SHOYU SAUCE
●
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—JAPANESE DIVISION
[illegible] Vancouver, B.C.

276 EVACUEES CONTINUE ROADWORK ON BLUE RIVER-JASPER HIGHWAY

THUNDER RIVER, B.C.—Work on the Blue River-Jasper Highway project will be continued indefinitely by 276 evacuees, comprised of men who were shifted from the Hope-Princeton projects and roadcampers who have been working here since evacuation from the coast.

Forty-one men from the Hope-Princeton camps are at present working at Thunder River while 15 men were moved to the Pyramid Falls camp.

It was stated unofficially that repatriates who were transferred to the Blue River-Jasper project will continue work until such time as repatriation will take place.

The men working in these roadcamps are free to accept outside employment. All men working on the road project are nationals.

Roadcampers from the Hope-Princeton Highway were shifted when construction work was taken over by the provincial government from the Department of Mines and [illegible] Resources.

Hamiltonians All Still Hold Jobs

HAMILTON, Ont.—There have been few layoffs of relocees now resettled in this city. One of the main reasons for this is that no evacuees were employed in war industries where the majority of the layoffs are occurring.

With the war plants closing down, there have been many shifts in employment by occidentals, but the total unemployed is exceedingly low.

Although there are still some jobs open, lack of housing would discourage relocees with families from settling in this city. Single men, however, may find it a little easier to find living quarters and a job, writes a correspondent.

Over The Backyard Fence

By TOM MORITA

A great deal of publicity has been given "Tokyo Rose," an American-born Japanese who was used by the Japanese for propaganda work against American soldiers. "Tokyo Rose," or Iva Toguri, was born in the United States in 1916, and graduated from the U.C.L.A.

According to the latest information, Iva Toguri has been released by the U.S. Army occupation authorities in Japan to the custody of her Portugese husband.

It was suggested earlier by District Attorney Charles Carr of Los Angeles, that the California-born girl be returned to the United States for trial on a treason charge. But it was reported from Justice Department sources that no serious consideration will be given such an idea.

Among the legal difficulties that lie in the way of such a step are questions whether Iva Toguri surrendered her American citizenship when she married her Portugese husband. The problem of identifying any individual as "Tokyo Rose" would be very difficult, the authorities noted, especially when expert listeners are convinced that five or six girls put the "Tokyo Rose" program on the air.

Meanwhile, a story written by Iva Toguri as "Tokyo Rose" has been distributed by the International News Service.

It would seem that Miss Toguri has earned enough contempt of Canadian and American citizens of Japanese origin without capitalizing further on her exploits.

* * *

A Canadian-born Japanese teen has been caught in China. He is Tom Inouye, a native of Kamloops and a son of a World War I corporal in the Canadian army who won the Military Medal and has his name inscribed on the Japanese war memorial in Stanley Park.

Inouye is charged with sadistic treatment of Canadian prisoners.

No doubt many are curious about his character, and to know why he behaved as he did. Some light may be thrown on the matter on examination of his background. He is a native of Kamloops, and this city's understanding of the Japanese question has been none too enlightened. Even before the war, feeling was running high against Japanese in Kamloops. No doubt Inouye acquired his persecution complex as a result of his childhood experiences—which of course does not in any way excuse the sadist. But social backgrounds that produce such psychological misfits should be eliminated through education in race tolerance.

Inouye is not a typical example of a Canadian-born Japanese, but is the type of person who may be developed if Mayor Cornett's proposal to compel all Nisei to go to Japan as missionaries of democracy were carried out.

It is rather regrettable that so much publicity should be given to the Inouye case when so many Canadians are not acquainted with the overwhelming majority of Nisei who are no different from other Canadians in loyalty, ideals, and ways of thinking.